OTIS ON THE SITUATION.

30,000 MEN ENOUGH FOR THE PHIL-IPPINES, HE SAYS.

Filipinos Enabled to Hold Together by Anti-Expansionists in the United States -Insurgent Armies Scattered-Natives Desire Peace-Condition of Our Army.

Washington, June 29.—Two cable despatches from Manila relating to the situation in the Philippines were received by the War Department to-day. In one of them Gen. Otis reiterated his opinion that 30,000 troops would be sufficient to put down the insurrection. This despatch was not made public, and probably it will not be until after the return of President McKinley to-morrow, if at all. In the other despatch, which Adjt.-Gen. Corbin gave to the press. Gen. Otis made statements which will probably be construed as inconsistent with his estimate of 30,000 men as a sufficient force for all purposes. In the second communication he said that 12 per cent of his command was sick, that repeated calls for American troops in other islands than Luzon were being received and that the troops have worked to the limit of endurance. Inquiries by a Sun reporter, as to whether these statements were not taken by the military authorities to mean that Gen. Otis was hinting that he needed reinforcements, resulted in disclosing the fact that the other despatch, in which he adhered to his original estimate of 30,000 men, had been received. The message made pub-He, which was sent by Gen. Otis in response to instructions to cable a summary of the situation, is as follows:

" MANILA, June 26. "Adjutant-General, Washington.

"Rainy season. Little inland campaigning possible in Luzon. We occupy large portion Tagalog country, lines stretching from Imus south to San Fernando north, nearly sixty miles and to eastward into Laguna province. Insurgent armies have suffered great losses

and are scattered; only large force, held to-gether, about 4,000, in Tariac province and northern Pampanga. Their scattered forces in bands of 50 to 500 in other portions Luzon; In Cavite and Batangas provinces could assemble possibly 2,000, though demoralized from The mass of people, terrorized by insurgent

The mass of people, terrorized by insurgent soldiers, desire peace and American protection; no longer flee on approuch of our troops unless forced by insurgents, but gladly welcome them; no recent burning of towns; population within our lines becoming dense, taking up land cultivation extensively; keptous Wanda much as possible, as city population becoming too great to be careaf for; natives in southeast Luzon combining to drive put lessingents.

out insurgents.
"The only hope of the insurgent leaders is in United States aid. They procisim the near everthrow of the present Administration, to be followed by their independence and recognition by the United States. This is the influence which enables them to hold out. Much contention prevails among them, and no civil government remains.

tention prevails among them, and no civil government remains.

Trade with ports not in our possession, former source insurgent revenue, now interdicted; not certain of wisdom of this policy, as people in those perts are without supply of food and morehants suffering losses; meditate restoring trade privileges, although insurgents reap benefits.

"Courts here in successful operation under direction of able Filipinos. Affairs in other fainness comparatively quiet, awaiting results in Luzon. All anxious for trade, and repeated calls for American triops received. Am giving attention to Jolo archipelago and Palawan Islands.

Islands. "Our troops have worked to limit of endurance. Volunteer organizations have been called in: replaced by regulars, who now occupy salient rositions. Nebraska, Fannavivania and Utah now taking transports, and Sixth Infantry sent to Negros to relieve California. These troops in good physical condition.

dition.

"Sickness among troops has increased lately, due mostly to arduous service and climatic influences. Nothing alarming, Of the 12 cercent, of the command reported siek, nearly tin general hospital of whom 3 per cent, have typhoid and 17 mularial fevers; 25 per cent have intestinal trouble; remaining 75 per cent have various aliments, 14 of which due to wound injuries. Many officers and men who served in Cuba break under recurrence Cuban fever and regular regiments lately received are inadequately officered.

OTIS."

It cannot be said to-night whether or not any more troops will be sent to Gen. Otis. There is apparently a difference of opinion among the officials as to the advisability of reinforcing the army in the Philippines. It is probable that, despite Gen. Otis's assurance that a force of 30,000 men will be sufficient, some of the Prasident's advisers will urge that volunteers be enlisted to angment Gen. Otis's command. There is a growing feeling that the wisest policy to pursue is to muster in a large force of volunteers, to be held in the United States for transportation to the Philippines in the event of any emergency requiring more troops there. A number of officers who were not aware of the second despatch construed the statements in the message made public concerning calls for protection from outlying islands, the percentage of sickness prevailing and the arillous service of the troops as intended by Gen. Otis as a strong hint that reinforcements were destrable. The details of the other message could not be obtained, and, therefore, it cannot be explained how Gen. Otis reconciles his adherence to the 30,000 estimate with his remarks in the published despatch.

Taken as a whole, however, the review of the attuation submitted by Gen. Otta is very encouraging. War Department officials say that they consider that the most important statement in the desnatch is that relating to the encouragement that the Hillpinos have received from the United States. Much indignation is expressed here over the manner in which the anti-expansionists in this country have sought to review bope among Aguinaido and his followers, and there is a strong feeling that something should be done by the department to minish the men responsible for having produced this condition of affairs. So marked is this feeling among officials prominent in the Administration that it is likely that President McKinley will be urged to take measures to put a stop to this form of treason. The opinion is growing that the Government has been too lenient with the anti-expansionists who have been active in attempting to cause dissension among the troops in the Philippines and to induce the insurgents to believe that the expansion policy of the Administration would be repudiated at the next general election in the United States and the independence of the Filipinos recognized. In the absence of President Mekinley, nobody here is in a position to say what will be done in this matter; but the option is strong that the President will agree with the view of some of his advisers that severe punishment should be meted out to the offenders in the future. Unquestionably the matter will be take up at the distinctionably the matter will be take up at the distinctionably the matter will be take up at the distinctionably the matter will be take up at the distinctionably the matter will be take up at the distinctionably the matter will be take up at the distinctionably the matter will be take up at the distinctionably the matter will be take up at the distinctionably the matter will be take up at the distinction of the aken as a whole, however, the review of the

ontenders in the luture. Unquestionably the matter will be take up at the first meeting of the Cabinet after President McKinley's return, and if the indignation produced by the statement on the subject in Gen. Otta's despatch does not abate among the officials now here, some interesting developments are likely.

In the despatch made public, Gen. Otta said that 12 per cent. of his command was sick. There are now approximately 30,000 troops, regulars and volunteers, in the Philippines. From Gen. Otta's statement it appears that more than 4,000 are ill. This number includes at least 1,200 wounded. The records of the War Pepartment show that on July 31 last, out of the 19,384 officers and men at Santiago, 4,224 were sick. The proportion of sick to the total number of men at Santiago, 4,224 were sick. The proportion of sick to the total number of men at Santiago was therefore much greater than the proportion of sick to the full strength of the army under the command of Gen. Otts, which has been longer in services in the tropics and has done much more arduous duty than that performed by the force under Gen. Shafter. In view of this showing the military authorities say that the statement of Gen. Otts that 12 per cent. of his men are sick is not so discouraging as it might seem on its face.

When the attention of Adit.-Gen. Corbin was called to-day to the statements of Gen. Otts that 12 per cent. of his men are sick is not so discouraging as it might seem on the face.

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When the attention of Adit.-Gen. Corbin was called to-day to the statements of Gen. Otts that I'm and the property construed as a hint that Gen. Otts wanted more men.

"It is not liable to that cana

FUNERAL OF THOMAS P. WALSH Put Off to Thursday So That His Daughter

May Be Here-The Pallbearers. In accordance with the wishes of Blanche Walsh, who is coming on from the West, the funeral of her father, Thomas Power Walsh. better known politically and personally as Fatty Walsh, will not be held until 11 o'clock on Thursday morning. It was intended to have the services on Wednesday, but vesterday Miss Walsh, who is playing leading parts with the McDowell company, tolegraphed from Duluth

McDowell company, telegraphed from Duluth as follows:

'Impossible to arrive before Thursday morning. Hold timeral until Larrive. BLAN-HE.'

The funeral will be at St. James's church, in James street. Father Kean, assisted by Latters Latter, Speliman and Gleasen, will conduct the services. The burint will be in Calvary. The pullbearers will be Senator Thouthy D. Sullivan. Fatrick, Bivver, Councilman Thomas Foley, Bock Commissioner Charles Murphy, Benis Shea, the Liepublican lender of the Second district; ex-Alderman William P. Kirk, Alderman Jerminsh Croim, Capt Daniel Callaghan of the Fire Department, Nicholas Organ and Henry Campbell.

BAYONNE CHILD MISSING.

Mary Zak's Parents Thinks She Was Taken Away by Two Strangers.

Mary Zak, the 6-year-old daughter of Michael Zak, a carpenter living at 29 William street, Bayonne, has been missing from home since Friday afternoon. Her parents and their neighbors think she was taken away by two strangers who siept in Zak's house on Thursday night. One of the mon was seen leaving the neighborhood with the little girl.

Michael Zak is one of the prominent members of the colony of Slavs near the foot of East Twenty-second street, in Bayonne, and he has been active for some time in the work of the Greek Catholic Church there. On Thursday night there was a social meeting of the members of the church in the rear room of Andrew Porubski's saloon, at 21 John street, only a block away from Zak's home. After the meeting had closed the members came out into the barroom. At one of the tables were sitting two strangers. The strangers were soon noticed by the other men and were admitted to the hospitality of the place and asked to take

men said that they were looking for The men said that they were looking for work. One of them said his name was Crawtich and that he came from Yorkers, and the other said he had come from Penusylvania. When Zak found out that they had no place to sleep he invited them to his home. The invitation was accepted. In the morning Zak went away to do some work. When he came home at airlit his wife told him that Mary was missing. Zak set out to make inquiries, and he soon found that several persons had seen the two men. They had left Zak's house in the forenoon and had gone, one after the other, to Porubski's saloon, where each had bought a glass of beer. The child was with one of the men at the time.

James Baker, a butcher, on East Twenty-

men at the time.

James Baker, a butcher on East Twentysecond street, told Zak that one of the men,
who gave his name as Crawvitch, chiled at his
store with Mary Zak and begged for some
money. He said he wanted money to take him
to his home in Yonkers. Eaker gave the man
25 cents. The same man afterward bought the
little girl some candy at a store on East Twenty-second street.
Zak, after searching in wain for his distribution.

Scenes. In exame man afterward mought the little girl some candy at a store on Fast Twenty-second street.

Zak, after searching in vain for his daughter, went to the Bayonne police and told his story. Word of the supposed kidnapping was sent resterday to the Yonkers police.

The man who said his name was Crawitch is described as being about 32 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, with black hair and mustache, and a very dark complexion. He was pockmarked slightly. He wore a black suit and a straw hat with a black band. His companion was about 20 years old. He had a light mustache, and wore a straw hat.

The little girl could speak some English. Her father said yesteriar that she could easily tell ber name and where she lived, and that she could easily be identified by the description he had furnished to the police. She was large for her age, her complexion was light, and her hair, which was also light, was cut short. On the left side of her nose was a sear nearly three-quasters at an inch long. She wore no hat, and was barefooted. When she left home she had on a dark brown dress.

The Yonkers police at once began a search for the two men and the girl. They couldn't find any one who had known Crawvitch in Yonkers, Andrew liaker, the brother of the lavonne butcher, lives at 31 seventh street, in Yonkers, and he worked with the police in their search for the girl.

WAR ON CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS,

Philadelphia Physicians Preparing to Start

a National Crusade Against Them. PHILADELPHIA, June 26 -Information is ow, being collected from different parts of the United States by Philadelphia physicians concerning the practices of Christian Scientists as "healers," and when sufficient is obtained to form the basis for action, it will be laid before the Attorney-General of the United States as an evidence of the necessity of calling the attention of Congress to the abuses of these will have a tendency to stop their practice by imposing a heavy penalty for its violation. Long before this reform is initiated there will ertainly be waved an interesting battle in this city and in other places in this State against the "faith curists" under the provisions of the State law.

Members of the medical profession have resolved to take the matter in hand and to punish violators of the law to the full extent. The methods employed by the healers were told in the recent case of Joseph McCaig, who died here, and a more prominent victim of the healers was added to their credit on Saturday night in the death of former Congressman Smedley Darlington at West Chester.

A letter asking for a strict technical interpretation of the law of 1897 was sent to the Attorney-General of the State this morning by Dr. Henry Beates, who, as President of the State Board of Medical Examiners, is called upon to take the initiative in prosecutions of the kind contemplated. The act has been declared to be effective, but there are one or two points that it is thought perhaps may give a sharp legal fighter a chance for his client on technical grounds, and so before taking action, if these are deemed to need correction, they will be changed.

Dr. Beates thinks that there is nothing that needs the attention of the national Legislature more than faith curists. With the view of submitting the matter to the Attorney-General of the United States he has written to Attorney-Generals of many of the States making inquiries as to the restrictions that have been placed in their laws. One of the States in which these peculiar practitioners are most careful-Members of the medical profession have re-

quiries as to the restrictions that have been placed in their laws. One of the States in which these peculiar practitioners are most carefully regulated, and in consequence where they are least often heard of, is Georgia, where they are treated with scant courtery. Attorney J. M. Terrell of that State writes that there are three boards of medical examiners one for each of the recognized systems of medicales, the celestic, allopathic and homeopathic and its a criminal offence for any man to practice the healing art without a license from one of these boards.

the healing art without a license from one of these boards.

West Virginia also has a law which problibits the practicing of esteopaths, Christian Scientista and followers of other systems that are not based upon sound medical principles for the treatment of morbid conditions. In Mentana none of these sects is permitted to carry on its methods of healing, and Tenacsees and Kentucky also have laws against the practices of the Christian Scientists. Recilies to letters have also been received from Utah. North Dakota, Connecticut, New York, Louisiana, Iowa and several other States.

MAGISTRATES WON'T HOLD OVER. Mr. Kudlich Declines to "Defile His Office"

by Holding It Under Croker. At the monthly meeting of the Board of City

Magistrates last night there was a discussion as to whether the three Magistrates whose terms expire on June 30 should go out of office on that day or hold over until their successors are appointed. The discussion was ended by Magistrate Kudlich, one of the three. who quickly closed it by saving: "I certainly shall not hold over. I have held my office by the grace of William L. Strong. I will not defile it by holding it under Richard Croker." Magistrate Simms opposed the appointmen of police clerks, assistant clerks, stenographers and interpreters last night on the ground that inasmuch as the terms of the oresent clerks will not exitice until the service of three new Magistrates begins, the board had no right to forestall the successors of some of its members. He cited Corporation Counsel Whalen as his authority.

President Deuel ruled that the board was a continuing body, and that as only three of the twelve members were to retire the board had the right to appoint its elerks in advance. He was unported by a vote of 0 to 3. Magistrates Council and 1 ool voted with Magistrate Simms. shall not hold over. I have held my office by

Cornell and Pool voted with Magistrate Simms.
Courtney N. Kennelly of 317 West Twenty-second street, a Republican of the Ninth Assembly district, whose name was presented by Magistrate Ulmsted, was then appointed a police clerk for four years at asslary of \$2.560, to succeed havid M. Doremus, who was recently transferred from the Centre Street to the Yorkville Police Court after a shortage had been discovered in his accounts.

Henry P. Lewis of \$37 Cauldwell avenue, in the Bronx, a Resubblean of the Thirty-fifth Assembly district, named by Magistrate Meade, was appointed a police clerk to succeed John S. Tebbetts, All the other nolice clerks were reaupointed. John S. Tebbetts. All the other police clerks were reappointed.

Assistant Clerk William Chilvers was appointed stenographer to succeed James Nugent, who was recently discharged for insubordination. William J. Chamberlain of the East Ninety-fifth street, a Republican of the Twenty-ninth Assembly district, named by Magistrate Deuel, was made an assistant elerk to succeed Chilvers. All other assistant clerks, stenographers and interpreters were, reaupointed.

Bear Stops a Train on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

ALTOONA, Pa., June 26.-A freight train crossing the Alleghenies on the Pennsyvlvania Railroad was stopped east of Gallitzin to-day by a large black hear that obstinately sat on the track and watched the locomotive approaching.

The trainmen got off to drive the bear away, but bruin showed fight and they beat a retreat to the train. After suffling around the entoher a minute the bear ambled off down the mountain and the train proceeded to this city, Hunters are now leaking for him.

If You Haven't Tried It Before Begin now, and learn what other leading summer re-out advertions have discovered through adverta-ing in The Sec. The result, a desirable, well-paying clientage.—Adv.

REGENTS MEET IN ALBANY.

UNINICATION TO BE TAKEN UP BY THE CONFOCATION TO-DAY.

Bishop Deane Opens the Session in Place of Chancellor Upson, Who Is III-Educa-tion and Religious Training Discussed in His Address-Work Done by the Regents. ALBANY, June 28.—The Right Rev. William Croswell Donne, Vice-Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, presided to-night at the opening session in the Senate Chamber of the annual University Convocation, owing to the illness of Chancellor Anson Judd Upson. The attendance was unusually large,

the progress of education. He said:

"We deplore the absence and the cause of the absence of the Chancellor. Dr. Upson's presence at all these gatherings was a great delight to him and to us all. In his absence I think I may say that he has abundantly maintained the dignity of the Chancellorship, and that he stands to-day, with the record of a distinguished life behind him, the living contradiction of a popular reproach, that the Re-gents are tyros and theorists in the matter of education. Himself an educator through all his mature life, he has brought to the headship of the University of the State of New York experience, intelligence, intensity of interest, maturity of judgment which few men of the State possess. It has never seemed to me a matter of tors or not, any more than educational experience is a necessary qualification for the trusteeship of colleges. But it so happens that in many cases, and most notably in the Chapcellorship. the Board of Regents and the institutions un-der Itheir care have the advantages of actual practical educational experience and reputation in the conduct of their affairs.

"We recognize that the best method of teaching the children of this commonwealth can only be sustained when all its interests, which only be statained when all its interests, waich seem sometimes clashing and antagonistic, are combined and unified. Upon this thought of unification it is quite evident the chief interest of the convocation this year is sure to centre. In its discussion the first duty is fair and quiet, consideration of the honesty and tenableness of one another's outnions, and while I have my own clear and established convictions in regard to the importance, the possibility and the method of bringing about a better state of things thanevist fooday, I only ask that, however, strongly each one may feel and may proceal in his own convections about the methods and the means, we shall all remember that the result to be attained can only be reached by a combination of the various rians that may be suggested and proposed.

In the essentially American and all-important principle of 'a free Church and a free that he result to be attained can only be reached by a combination of the various rians that may be suggested and proposed.

In the essentially American and all-important principle of 'a free Church and a free content of the content of the content of the different communities. In teacher has the right to deal in his offlicial relation to a pupil with any of the definitions or distinctive dogmas which separate religious time deduction of America rests largely in the public education of our common schools. And that means, of course, that Richrews and Christians of all names are to be gathered and kept together, with no intrusion of questions or controversies about the things wherein they differ. I am more than satisfied in my own mind that all this means that our public education needs supplementing by constant and careful religious training on the part of parents and character, with material parents and character, and that these fundamental principles must be illustrated in the proposition to the flagious of the children in their plastic age. Truthfulness, purity, honesty, reverence, lemperance, are first principles of and as part o seem sometimes clashing and antagonistic. are combined and unified. Upon this thought of unification it is quite evident the chief interest

N. Y. CENTRAL MAY GET B. AND A. r That the Vanderbilts Are to Sec This Great Railroad Property.

A story was printed resterday to the effect hat the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad had leased for a period of 200 years rental equal told per cent, on the capital stock of the Boston ar I Albany. The deal was said to have been corrected and carried through by William K. Vanderbilt, and it was stated that a meeting of New York Central directors would be held within a week to complete the negotia-

No confirmation of this story could be ob-

tained yesterday, but Wall street and railroad men were ready to believe that there was a oundation of fact for it. That belief led to a sharp advance in New York Central and allied lines on the Stock Exchange. New York Cen-tral advanced 3 points and held the greater part of the advance. Chicago and Northwestpart of the advance. Chicago and Northwestern advanced 24 points, Omaha 2, Union Pacific Preferred 25, and the "Big Four" 15. Boston and Albany advanced 10 points in Boston, and everybody appeared to want to buy New York Central in London.

There have been rumors of a consolidation of these two lines for several months, in connection with rumors to the effect that the Yanderbids were planning a transaction which would result in their acquiring a railroad system running across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Padfie 8. R. Callaway, President of the New York Central, refused to either confirm or deny the story, as did also J. Pierront Morgan. W. K. Vanderbilt is in Newport and Senator Depew is In Europe. Horace C. Du Val, private secretary to benator Depew, said that he knew nothing whatever about the story and hadn't even heard that such a consolidation was contemplated until he saw the story in print yesterday. There has been a traffic arrangement between the New York Central and the Boston and Albany for several years. The two roads connect at Albany, and the New York Central sends its New Lingland freight and bassengers over the Boston and Albany lines, and the latter road reciprocates. The Boston and Albany has the finest terminals of any road running into Boston, with a big water front and docks. It has just comprised a splending water for the treatment of the Boston and Albany for that there, which will be formally opened on July 1. According to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for the passenger department alone of the Boston and Albany for that year were \$4,435,995. ern advanced 2's points, Omaha 2, Union Papassenger department alone of the Boston and Albany for that year were \$4,435.1681.

Not Sold to the Southern Railway. RICHMOND, Va., June 26.-John Skelton Williams. President of the Seaboard Air Line, denied to-day the report from Chicago that the Florida Peninsular and Central Railroad had been sold to the Southern Railway. He said that the contract was let to-day for the short line between Cheraw and Columbia, S. C., which, with the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina, now building south of Richmond, will complete the proposed Seaboard Air Line consections for a trunk line from Washington to Florida.

Letter Carrier's Wife Badly Burned. While Mrs. O'Neil, the wife of William O'Neil. letter carrier at Station D, was cooking breakfast for her husband yesterday in their home at 276 East Tenth street her clothes caught lire at the slove. She tried to tear them off, but only burned her hands in the attempt, and ran shricking into the hall. A neighbor, Mrs. Hyan, dragged her back and snothered the fire with the besichties, but Mrs. O'Neil was so badly burned that she may not recover.

Will of Charles B. Thurston

The will of Charles B. Thurston was filed for probate in Surrogate Lillis's office in Jersey City yesterday afternoon. The will, which was drawn twelve years ago, leaves the entire estate, real and personal, to his widow. Alida Armour Thurston. The estate, which consists chiefly of stocks and securities, is estimated to be worth from \$250,000 to \$500,000. The widow is made sole executrix. NEW MINISTRY SUSTAINED.

Great Disorder in the French Chamber Before the Vote.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. Paris, June 26.-A vast crowd occupied every available foot of space around the Chamber of Deputies to-day, and within and without poicemen were to be seen everywhere in strong force. At the opening of the sitting of the Chamber the Socialists cried "Long live the Commune!" and the wildest tumuit ensued. the Socialists pointing to Gen. Galliffet and shouting "Assassin, assassin!" M. Bompard, a Socialist Deputy, shouted "Butcher!" for which he was called to order and warned.

Premier Waldeck-Rousseau read the Gov. The Vice-Chancellor delivered an address on ernment's declaration of its policy. The Government, he said, would defend with energy the institutions of the republic and secure the maintenance of public order. The Governmen was resolved to put an end to the agitation against the present régime.

Justice, he said, would accomplish its task with complete independence, and the Government would see that her decisions were re-spected and also would defend the army. In onclusion he asked for a truce to trifling and irritating disputes. After the reading of the Premier's declara

tion M Proest Roche Republican radical, in terpellated the Government in regard to its policy concerning the officers of the Rennes garrison, who have been forbidden to appea in civilian dress or to make themselves con spicuous in public or show themselves in the windows of clubs. He delivered a violent and abusive speech.

Great excitement prevailed. Frequent in sults were directed to Gen. Galliffet, the So cialists keeping up their cries of "Long live the Commune!" "Down with the assassin!" &c. M. Waldeck-Rousseau resumed his seat amid a storm of hisses from a section of the Socialists. The President of the Chamber then read the interpellations offered by MM. Cas sagnae, Ernest Roche, Mirman, and Viviani.

M. Cassagnae withdrew his interpellation and M. Roche began speaking to his motion He declared that the Ministry was, in deflance of the country, threatening to prorogue the Chamber in October for the purpose of freely indulging in a dictatorship, having found suitable man in Gen. Galliffet. He denounced Gen. Galliffet as an assassin, and described the Cabinet as not a Ministry, but only a syn

M. Mirman followed in a speech in which he flattered M. Millerand and attacked Gen. Galliffet and M. de Lanessan. In 1894, he said, M. Delcasse had revoked the Governorship of Indo-China from M. de Lanessan because he had delivered state papers to third persons. How, he asked, could they now expect M. de Lanessan to possess any authority in the office of Minister of Marine? M. Viviani promised to support the Govern-

ment provided that it suppressed the military

M. Waldeck-Rousseau declared that he had expected a debate upon the general policy of the Cabinet, whereas the speakers had limited themselves to personal attacks upon the Ministers. He proceeded to state that he had formed a Ministry com-posed of divergent elements truly, but they were all of one will and heart to protect the republic, thereby complying with the Chamber's expression of opinion on June 12, that the Chamber was determined to support none but a Government which was resolved to defend Republican institutions with energy, and assure the maintenance of public order. Already, he said, prevent the army from judging politics. He hoped that it would not be necessary to proceed with severer measures. He defended Gen. Galliffet amid constant interruptions by M. Charles Bernard, who was repeatedly called to order.

M. Vaillant, Socialist, followed, but his remarks were not heard because of the great

M. Waldeck-Rousseau announced that the Government accepted the order of the day proposed by M. Perillier, namely, that the Chamber approves the acts and declaration of the Government. Other orders of the day were proposed by MM. Allard and Mirman. After a series of violent scenes the Chamber

voted confidence in the Government by a poll of 263 to 237. The Senate after hearing the Ministerial declarations adopted a resolution, by a vote of 187 against 25, that "the Senate registers the liovernment's declarations, and, confiding in its vigilance to defend the republican institu-

order of the day." WOMEN'S CONGRESS OPEN IN LONDON. The Countess of Aberdeen Delivers the Address of Welcome.

ions and maintain public order, passes to the

Special Cable Desputch to Tun Sun. LONDON, June 26.-The International Congress of Women was opened in the Church House, Westminster, this afternoon. The hall was filled with brightly costumed women.

The Countess of Aberdeen, the President of the International Council, delivered a speech of welcome to the delegates, in the course of which she gave a history of the women's movement for the past fifty years, which had produced a revolution in the position, responsibilities and opportunities of women. The fact that women were now banded together as apart from men, she said, must be regarded as a temporary expedient. After the address of the Countess the delegates were presented to her and also to the Vice-President, Mrs. May Wright Sewall of the United States.

TALIAN SPY CONVICTED AT NICE Gen. Giletta di San Gluseppe Sentenced to Five Years' Imprisonment.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Stru. Nice, June 26.-The Italian Gen. Giletta di San Giuseppe, who was arrested here two weeks ago on the charge of apping on the reach military defences, was convicted to day and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 5,000 francs.

When the sentence was pronounced the audience in the courtroom applauded. public generally approves of the punishment.

MARTIAL LAW AT BARAGOSSA.

Rioters Attempt to Burn the Jesuit Convent and Fire On the Civil Governor. Special Cable Despatch to Tue Sun.

MADRID, June 26 .- A serious riot occurred

o-day at Saragossa. A mob attempted to set ire to the convent of the Jesuits. While the Civil Governor was trying to appease the rioters he was shot at, but escaped without injury. Martial law has been pro

Three Quarters for One Quarter.

2,500 dozen Silk and Satin String Ties placed on sale by us today at 10 cents each, or 3 for a quarter. They are strictly new goods just purchased from one of the largest neckwear manufacturers and made to retail for 25 cents each. Polka Dots, Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Persians, etc., etc., in great variety.

Everything for men's wear.

A. Raymond 6. NASSAU, AND EULTON STS.

Your Honest Drink is not spirits;

they steal away the brain and sap the energy. Not beer, that makes you sleepy and sluggish, to say the least. Not the seductive soda, for your soda-fountain is a sarcophagus, chaste and cold without, full of colic within. Not Croton Water surely, which comes down to us wriggling with impurities.

Mountain spring water, filtered through its life-giving mineral sands, is about the purest thing that can pass the lips, and pure mountain-spring water (lithia) is the basis of the honest health-drink, Gosman's Ginger-Ale.

Pure Jamaica Ginger gives it "go"; pure lemon gives it aromatic flavor; pure cut loaf-sugar syrup completes the blend, and you have a beverage that is delicious, stimulating, healthful.

This ginger-ale has been made in this way for over thirty years.

An honest drink. It is superior to the imported article and costs considerably less.

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INTERFERENCE BY CROKER. PEQUOD CLUB DIRECTORS SAY THEY

WILL NOT TOLERATE IT.

Sheehan Gives Out a Statement About Intimidation of Laborers in the Ninth by

the Goodwin Faction-Officeholders in the 31st Lectured by Peter F. Meyer. The Directors of the Pequod Club decided last evening to issue a statement in reply to

those which have been made about the club by the friends of Councilman Frank J. Goodwin. Ds ex-President, who is fighting John C. Sheehan for the Tammany leadership in the Ninth district. Since Goodwin resigned from the club he has made public the names of twentyone men, who, it was said, had resigned also on account of Mr. Sheehan's attitude toward Mr. Croker. The Directors statement says:

on account of Mr. Sheehan's attitude toward Mr. Croker. The Directors statement says:

"Those who are opposing the regular Tammany Hall organization of the Ninth Assembly District are continually circulating the story that the contest in the Ninth District is against the Tammany Hall organization. The members of the organization of the Ninth Assembly District, elected by the people at the primary election last fall are loval to the Democratic party and to Tammany Hall, and we mean to remain loyal to Tammany Hall in the future. These statements are made to hide the real issue. The fact is we are opposing distation on the part of Mr. Croker, who before loswing for Englandselected a leader for the people of this district, and is now seeking to force such selection on them. Interference and dictation of this kind will not be tolerated from Mr. Crocker or anybody else. The people of the district know what their rights are, and are fearless enough to maintain them. The Pequod Club, that so much is said about, is a social organization, and is not the Tammany Hall organization of the district it is true there have been a few rasignations from the club, but the additions are many times in excess of the resignations. After Mr. Goodwin became President of the club, owing to the lack of interest displayed, it was thought advisable to suspend the initiation fee until Sept. I was made by Mr. Goodwin's most active lieutenant. Since the retirement of Mr. Goodwin the membership has been rapidly increasing, and at the meeting hold this evening the following named gentlemen were elected members: Arthur M. Luide, William Purcell, William P. Jones, Terrance Loughlin, Cromwell Childs, William Boor, Charles Plock, John Fox, Bernard H. Smith, Luke Fitzgerald, Lee Myers, Frederick Thomas, John W. Jones, E. Mahar, Edward K. Scott, P. J. Mahray, George W. Collins, Thomas F. Farley, Edward Harding, Charles B. Reed, Joseph Stiner, Thomas J. Keefe, Louis G. Fitzgerald, Thomas J. Mulvy, Thomas Reynolds, Abram Hall, Z. Stout, Charles F. Curti

This statement was given to the reporter by Mr. Sheehan. In distributing it he said that he indorsed every word contained in the state

"The Tammany Hall General Committee and the Auxiliary Committee in this district are entirely separate and distinct from the Pequod Club." said Mr. Sheehan, "and their only connection with it is that they rent the lower floor of this building for a meeting place. The Pequod Club is a social organization, and I forced the election of Mr. Goodwin to the Presidency of it. When I did so I was unaware of the opposition to him, nor did I learn of it until its effect became apparent in the attendance at the club. The members seemed to lose interest and applications for membership ceased. On account of this, and at Mr. Goodwin's suggestion, a motion was made three months are by his most active supporters that the initiation fee be suspended until Sept. 1. The club adopted the motion. In spite of it, however, not one application for membership was received up to the day that Mr. Goodwin's resignation was announced on May 39. Immediately on its becoming known that Mr. Goodwin had left the club applications began to come in. Since he resigned we have elected sixty-five new members. The effect of Mr. Goodwin's with drayal from the club has been excellent.

"In the campaign against me my opponents have resorted to measures which in the end will react upon them. In the worst of the old days, when primaries and clubs, no more contempticle means were used to make men vote a certain way. My opponents have written to poor men, laborers employed on city works and on railroads, ordering them to enroll and to vote against the regular organization at the primaries. They have threatened to precure the diamissal of these men from their employment in ease they refused to join the movement against the regular organization. They will find that the time has gone by for such methods as these. I shall not be surprised if the insvement against us falls to pieces of its own weight before the primaries. If it does not, its dicket will be burled.

"I have not asked a single member of the Pequod Club or of the General Committee whether he was for me or opposed to me. I do not intend to do so. Not one member of the General Committee whether he was for me or opposed to me. I do not intend to do so. Not one member of the General Committee whether he was for me or opposed to me. I do not intend to do so. Not one member of the General Committee whether he was for me or opposed to me. I do not intend to do so. Not one members of the General Committee whether he was for me or opposed to me. I do not intend to do so. Not one members of the club. The number of new mem seemed to lose interest, and applications for nembership ceased. On account of this, and

er. Since the supplemental enrollment began on Since the supplemental enrollment began on June 1 over 1,100 voters have enrolled as Democrats through the Fequed timb, Over 2,300 Democrats enrolled on the days of registration. Mr. Goodwin's enrollment, according to the best figures attainable, is about 700 to date. Both places of enrollment are crowded every evening. The last day of supplemental enrollment is June 30. Both sides are said to be holding back a larger part of their enrollment in order not to betray their strength.

CROKER INTERFERES IN THE 31ST. Peter F. Meyer Tells Officeholders They'd

Better Not Desert Welde.

The fight between Charles Welde and Isaac A. Hopper for the leadership of the Tammany organization in the Thirty-fist Assembly distriet is getting hotter. Last night twenty-five members of the Carondolet Club, who are also city officeholders by grace of Tammany, were summoned to meet Welde and Peter F. Meyer, partner of Richard Croker. They came with rather a bad grace and with much apprehension. The meeting was in Welde's house at 79 West 124th street.

It is said that Meyer notified every office holder that he had better come out for Welde and cease electioneering for Hopper or he would lose his job. It is also alhe would lose his job. It is also alleged that Mr. Mever cited the case of Frank W. Geraty, who two weeks ago lost his job as Inspector of Gas Lamps at a salary of \$2,500, and that Mr. Mever insinuated that Mr. Geraty's known friendship for Mr. Hopper had not done him any good.

It also was learned last right that there had been a hot meeting last Thursday night at the Oscola Club at 630 Park avenue. This club has been rather evenly divided between Welde and Hopper, At the close of the meeting, the Hopper men saw that they were in the majority. A picture of Weide was torn from the wall and thrown into the street and one of Hopper was put up in its place.

UNION TO CLIP TAMMANY'S WINGS. Mr. Quigg's Plan of Campaign-Cits' Committee Said to be Cordial.

The Hon, Lemuel E. Quigg. President of the Republican County Committee, made a state-ment yesterday of his position in regard to the of all the forces opposed to Tammany Hall in this county next fall. The present County Committee dies in September, and the County Committee that will conduct the campaign will organize on Sept. 25 six days after the primaries. Mr. Quigg will be a candidate for President of the new County Committee, and the statement he made vesterday indicates the platform on which he will stand for election. "Some time before the primaries in September I will issue a carefully prepared statement of my views regarding Republican support of adependent candidates at the election This fall. If I am re-elected to the office of President of the County Committee, my re-election will be with the direct understanding that I am to be empowered by the Republican or-ganization to carry out the plans for union with the independents in the fall campaign. It would mean a direct commission by the Re-publican organization to go ahead with the ar-rangements for supporting independent candi-dates. I would accept a re-election to the of-fice on those terms, and not on any other terms."

Mr. Quigg is convinced that a union of anti-Mr. Quigg is convinced that a union of antiTammany forces would result in the defeat of
the Wigwam candidates in several districts in
which there is no likelihood of anything except. Tammany victory if the opposition is
split. He is determined to do his best to cripple Tammany's power in the Legislature and
in the Board of Aldermen. Rather than hose
any opportunity of sporing against the Tiger
he is willing that, where it seems advisable to
all interests, the candidate to be supported be
a Democrat. Mr. Quigg is study of the situation has convinced him that a highly successful union can be formed.

Robert Futton Cutting, Chairman of the Central City Committee of the Cits' Union, in a
statement yesterday said that he was sure that
the committee would cordially welcome such
co-operation as he understood Mr. Quigg to
have proposed.

POSTAL CLERK KILLS HIMSELF. Fearing That He Would Lose His Job, Cor

nell Jumped from the Roof. William H. Cornell, a postal clerk in Brookfrom the roof of the five-story flathouse at 1 Kosciusko street, where he lived with his wife and child. He had been employed in the Brooklyn Post Office for eleven years and had processyn ross office for eleven years and had recently been attached to Station B in Fulton street and Nostrand avenue. He had a good record and on April 1 last his salary was increased from \$1,000 to \$1,100. Of late he had worried over his health and was apprehensive that he might fall in the annual routine examination, which is soon to be held. It was this anxiety, his family say, which drove him to suicide.

Religious Philanthropist Kills Himself. WATERBURY, Conn., June 26 -Edward Atkins, aged 66, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself with a revolver which he had purchased Saturday and had secreted in his home on Grand street. His family had been nis nome on trand street, riis iamily had been watching him for several months, as he had geted strangely. He was devoted to religious work, the Salvation Army Rescue Mission and Women's Christian Temperance Union receiving his undivided attention and support. He retired from business several years ago.

Philadelphia Gets Bids for \$5,600,000 Bonds. PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Bids for the \$5. and City Treasurer to-day. A syndicate, in eluding Drexel & Co. and Brown Bros. & Co. of this city and Harvey Fish A Sons of New York, offered the best price and the award will probably be made to them on Saturday morn-ing. Their figures were 100.588 for the 1 per-cent and 105.589 for the 3's percent bonds. There were forty-one bids in all, many of them being for small amounts. The terms are more fayorable than the city has before been offered for its leans.



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FOR HEADACHE Horsford's Acid Phosphate has no equal-Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper

BLOCK ON THE ELEVATED. A Disabled Engine Caused Some Delay on

the Sixth Avenue Line. The engine attached to a south-bound Sixth avenue elevated train broke down at 10:30 o'clock last night while getting under way after the stop at the Bieecker street station. After a delay of ten minutes the passengers were ordered to change cars and left the disabled train for the one behind. There were enough

train for the one behind. There were enough of them telerowd the second train. The train that had met with the mishanl was roushed downtown as far as the Franklin street station by the second train.

Then that plan had to be given up and there was another shift of passengers. The crowd in the second train got out and jammed into a third, which was held up long enough for the broken down engine with the string of cars to be pushed out of the way. The first two trains went on to South Ferry and the passengers in the third followed without further ennage or mishap.

Hotel Thief Sent to a Reformatory for Women.

Fanny McPherson, the young woman who came here from Worcester, Mass, and stole \$300 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Alice M. Wooley at the Hotel Gerard on June 10, was permitted to plend guilty of perty larveny in the General Sessions yesterday, Judge New-burger sent her to the Reformatory for Women at Hudson for a term not to exceed two years.

Accused of Sending in False Alarms. Charles Heidecker, 23 years old, of 366 Springfield avenue, Newark, was held in \$1,000 bail by Judge Schalk vesterday on a charge of sending in faise fire alarms. Three starms had been sent in from the same box in twenty-four hours. Heidecker denies that he is guilty.

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